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YOUR SUMMER VACATION.

If you take one you will want to keep in touch with home. The best way to do this is to have the Journal malled to you. Leave your order before starting. We will change the address as often as you desire.

Has anything been heard of that committee of Silver Democrats that went to ask Bryan what they should do in the city cam-

Of course the sheriff at Valparaiso is not about the possibility of a mob with an ounce of courage need be alarmed about the cowards that usually

cult by lecturing in this "Democratic Ideals," he is mistrue Democratic ideal is to get something lucrative.

It is not remarkable that a man of sixtyeight years, accustomed to a quiet life, broken down under the exand strain to which Pope Plus X has been subjected since his election. The wonder is that he is not seriously ill.

criminal held at Jeffersonville on crime perpetrated in St. Paul does not understand the infallithe Bertillon system. Once subjected to that measurement a criminal can never hide his identity again.

The Irish land bill, which was thought to danger in the House of Lords, passed to a third reading in that house and is now past all danger. Leaders of the Irish party admit that if it works as they expect it will effect a revolution in the condition of Ireland.

trouble in the Balkans. Of there is. There always is. The one. It is simply a revival of an old one, a recrudescence of a chronic caused by the subjection of a hybrid and turbulent people to the worst government world. The people of Macedonia bad enough under any governunder that of the unspeakable Turk they are abnormally bad. The true of the question Mes in the wiping out of Turkey in Europe, but that solution

Not much has been heard of late about Hon, Joseph Chamberlain's preferential tariff scheme for England, but the idea is not dead. On the contrary, it will furnish the principal topic of discussion at a comhave important results in shaping policy of Great Britain. The congates from Chambers of Commerce and bodies all over the British empire, and they will discuss the subject from a of view entirely removed from poli-The congress will include delegates from the Chambers of Commerce of London, Liverpool and all the large cities in the British islands and colonies. One of the delegates, who arrived in Boston a day or two ago, was asked if they expected to accomplish anything definite. He answered:

I cannot say as to that. The whole subject of free trade will be discussed and the | tion. There can be no question of the very altered conditions of trade. You see when England adopted free trade fifty years ago manufactured goods. Since then there have arisen some very strong competitors -the United States and Germany, espe- closed. There may be some difference of England has had an open door for nole world; it has been a sort of dumping ground for the surplus products of the United States, Germany and other countries. Other countries have been putting up tariffs against England, and it would seem as if the time had arrived for

at least an inquiry into the matter. Mr. Chamberlain has announced his in tention to deliver a series of speeches or the subject in October, and in the mean time he is likely to hear a pretty full expression regarding it from representative business men in the Montreal congress.

The postmasters of several States, in-

and local civil-service boards that under recent modifications of the civil-service | sell his crop in the ground or the manurules the transfer of clerks from local postoffices to the departments at Washington is not permitted. This information could very easily have been conveyed by a circular letter to the postmasters, but perhaps the young woman wanted a few weeks of summer travel. Postmasters should try and make her trip pleasant.

LAW ENFORCEMENT.

In his sermon on the winercoms last Sunday the Rev. D. R. Lucas remarked that a friend of his had told him that "the mayor was so tied up with politics that he could not enforce the law." The good minister's friend was utterly mistaken. There is no political reason why the mayor should not enforce the law. There is every reason of good politics why he should. The sweeping out of the winerooms would be the very best politics the mayor could indulge in. Governor Durbin, had he been seeking poiltical prominence, could not possibly have made a better move than he did make by his stern enforcement of the law in connection with the Evansville affair. The time was ripe for the rise of an executive with the courage to deal promptly and uncompromisingly with the mob spirit. The Governor did it, and his praises are ringing throughout the country; and, instead of being one of forty or more governors, he stands as a figure of goodly stature in the field of national politics.

And just as surely is the time ripe for the rise of a mayor that will take urban vice by the throat and choke it out of existence ere it chokes to death the moral life of the community; and the best place to begin in a warfare on vice is the wineroom. It was but Sunday last when another wineroom victim, a girl of sixteen, was found in one of these places and admitted that she and several other children, some younger than herself, had been habitues of the dive for some months. It is absurd to imagine that politics or anything else can so tie the hands of an executive that he cannot enforce the law against this crying infamy. The Journal has entire faith in Mayor Bookwalter's honesty of purpose, and it is plain from his utterances elsewhere in this paper that he will waste no time in taking up this question and taking measures that will put an end to the whole wineroom business. He is clothed with full power to revoke the license of every saloon keeper maintaining a wineroom, and should have no difficulty in obtaining from the police full information on which to act.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

The subcommittee of the Senate committee

on finance is holding a conference at Sena-

tor Aldrich's home in Rhode Island to dis-

cuss currency legislation. The subcommittee consists of Senators Aldrich, of Rhode Island, Platt, of Connecticut, Allison, of Iowa, and Spooner, of Wisconsin. This is an able committee, well balanced geographically and otherwise. Its conclusions may not be made public at present, but it is safe to assume they will be wise and conserva-If William J. Bryan imagines he is estab- tive. Senator Aldrich stated a few days ago that the subcommittee would probably frame a bill, which, after being formally submitted to the full finance committee, would be introduced in the Senate on the first day of the extra session to be called on the 9th of November. It is probable the subcommittee will embody in the measure it will present the principal features of the Aldrich bill, which failed in the Senate at the last session. That bill did not affect the present banking system at all, but it provided that the public money derived from customs revenue should be deposited in national banks, instead of being, as the law now requires, locked up in the sub treasuries and thus withdrawn from active circulation. The practical effect of the Aldrich bill would be to increase the circulation by adding to it a considerable sum which is now locked up. This sum varies from year to year, but it is always large. It is doubtful if the committee will go much further than this, and it is entirely safe to predict that it will not favor any radical change in the present banking system, least of all any that would open the door to paper-money inflation. Our present volume of circulation in gold, silver, bank notes and government notes is approximately \$31 per capita. This is more than condition, that of any other country except France, and is equal to all the legitimate demands of trade. In addition to this there are the various forms of bank credits, as checks, drafts and commercial paper, by which 95 per cent. of the business of the country is transacted, and finally the way is open for the organization of new national banks with circulation under present law. In these circumstances legislation that would invite artificial inflation of paper currency would be very unwise. The United States already has in circulation a vastly larger amount of uncovered paper money than any other country, and no proposition that would greatly or suddenly increase it can be regarded as safe or healthy. The currency inflation idea is a very persistent one, and it is no sooner put down in one form than it springs up in another. It has had some

framed by the four senators above named.

advocates in every Congress for many

years past and doubtless will have in the

next one, but it is safe to predict that they

will not find any encouragement in a bill

SPECULATION AND LAW. Again it is suggested that speculation on margins or option trading be prohibited by law, and the general smash in the stock market and existing disastrous corner in the cotton market give force to the suggesbad effect of the cotton corner on the practically supplied the world with American textile industry, for all the cotton mills not running on contracts are opinion about the effects of the Wall street disturbance. It is probably a good thing to have the water squeezed out of securities, but at the same time there is always danger that a "street panic" may have something of a demoralizing effect on legitimate business and it is inevitable that abnormally high rates for money in New York should lay additional burdens on more legitimate borrowing throughout the coun-

Undoubtedly, if there were any sure way of preventing by law the kind of speculation that brings about these conditions the great majority of the American people would favor such a measure, but how define in law the difference between the specfrom all others in that she will be an ac- livery and the cotton mill that buys it for credited representative of the Civil-service future delivery with the expectation of

ate on the farmer who wants to facturer who books orders for goods he has not yet made? And when it comes to preventing the "bull" operator from concracting to buy at a future date and paying a margin down, how could this be prevented without stopping the buying of real estate, raw materials and practically every-

thing else? Laws have been enacted in Illinois and some other states designed to prevent 'cornering" the market in any particular product, but they necessarily rest on the basis of intent and intent is always a re markably difficult thing to prove, and hence such laws are almost impossible of enforcement. If a way could be found to prevent speculation by law the people would probably take it up quickly enough.

"EASTERN QUESTION" AGAIN.

A few days ago the Macedonian insurrection looked very much like a case for the police to look after, but now, since the murder of a Russian consul by a Turkish soldier has given the Bear an opportunity to put his paw in the trouble, the situation has suddenly become one of great importance to every European Cabinet. While the eternal, relentless purpose of Russia to possess Constantinople and the Dardanelles exists, with Turkey ruling over a lot of Christian subjects, this "Eastern question" will remain a box of gunpowder, likely to be ignited by the slightest spark; and with | been a chicken. a lot of Bulgars in Macedonia chafing under Turkish rule there will always be sparks in

Behind the whole situation stand the clashing interests of Russia and Great Britain. The history of Russia has been expansion toward the sea. The Russian dream of centuries has been the possession of Constantinople to make her in fact as well as in claim the successor of the Byzantine or Eastern Roman empire. And in time this dream has become a commercial and military necessity. The Black sea is a Russian the Turk, commanding and controlling absolutely the narrow passage known as the Dardanelles. The leviathan is cribbed, cabined and confined by an apparently puny enemy. But behind the feeble Turk is the whole power of the British empire, bent upon keeping open the road to India at any cost. For this is the reason of Gibraltar, of Malta, of Aden, of British occupation of Egypt and British ownership of the Suez canal. And because the Turk happened to hold an advantageous position on the road to India is the only reason he has not been

kicked back into Asia long ago. For more than half a century now this has been the great question of European politics. The Crimean war did not settle it. nor did the treaty of Berlin, after the Turko-Russian war. Nothing will settle it while the British and Russian nations remain powerful, and the pity of it is that the geography is such that, if war comes, nearly every nation of Europe will be drawn

The horror that occurred in a Paris subway differs from anything of the kind we have had in America. When the cars caught fire it would not have been impossible to get them to a station where the fire could have been handled. And surely it would have been an easy matter to warn and stop other trains on the way; but the trainmen deserted and saved themselves, showing the same "yellow streak" in the blood that resulted in the great steamship horror off Newfoundland a few years ago when one of the big French liners went down and the crew saved nobody but them-

Russia and Austria were a bit hasty in recognizing the new regime in Servia and now seem to be repenting at leisure. It was apparent to everybody from the beginning that the new King would be completely under the control of the regicides, and it was supposed the Russian and Austrian courts understood this perfectly when they promptly recognized the new order

It should not be a difficult matter to get recruits for Battery A. It is an organization that any young man should be proud to hold membership in. It has a long and honorable record in both drill and service, and is composed of as fine a class of young men as can be found in any city.

Lafavette has finally decided to accept the meter for natural gas. She does not like it, but regards it as better than no

THE HUMORISTS.

Less Expensive. Cleveland Plain Dealer.

"He said he'd rather face father than elope." "And what did you say?" "I said that father would rather have

Had to Go.

Boston Transcript. Marten-I hear you have left your home and family and become a hermit. Skunk-Yes; I had to. My eldest boy took to cigarettes and would smoke 'em in the house.

Merit of Solitaire.

Boston Transcript. She-Still playing solitaire? Don't you find it rather a dull game sometimes? He-It isn't very exciting, that's a fact; bu then one isn't bothered every five minutes by somebody asking, "What's trumps?"

A Big Difference, Usually.

Studious Boy-What is the meaning of "market value" and "intrinsic value?" Father-The "market value" is the price you pay for a thing. "Intrinsic value" is what you get when you sell it to a second-hand dealer.

Done in Oil.

Miss De Auber (an amateur artist)-Have you

ever been done in oil, Mr. Marks? Mr. Marks-Well, I guess yes. Miss De Auber-And who was the artist?

Mr. Marks-Artist nothing! It was a promoter

She Believed It. Tom-I had my fortune told the other day. and my flancee broke off the engagement.

Jack-Why, is she a believer in such non-Tom-Nonsense nothing! It was told her by a

The Hanging Gardens.

mercantile agency.

Nebuchadnezzar was asked why he built the hanging gardens of Babylon. "That was a little idea of my own," he explained. "If my neighbor's hens want to get Feeling he had solved a mighty problem, he gayly trekked forth with a rake.

question of abolishing capital punishment. Would you vote to abolish it? Fogie-No, sir; capital punishment was good nough for my ancestors and it's good enough

FOOD MATTERS IN INDIANA.

A Roast. South Bend Tribune. A marsh-mallow roast was given up the river last evening in honor of Miss Marion Cole, of Minneapolis.

Treat in Store.

Seymour Democrat. Charles Pauley bought a fine catfish this morning, weighing fifteen pounds, which he will serve for lunch to-night.

Plenty of Pie.

South Bend Times. We are assured of two kinds of pie for our eating this winter-huckleberry one week and blackberry the next.

Sea Food to Be Seen. Laporte Herald.

C. F. Sonneborn, who returned last night from New York, brought with him several sea crabs. As his crabship is quite a curiosity in these parts, persons desiring to see one can do so by calling at the Herald

His Big Fish Story.

Elkhart Review. Rev. R. P. Burton caught a fourteenpound carp in the St. Joe river Friday evening. The landing of the prize required the assistance of another man, which would have been quite unnecessary had it

Small Haul.

Connersville News. Sam Atherton says that he and Gone Turner went fishing yesterday in the river north of the city and that after four hours hard work five were captured. The largest one was almost three inches long. Sam thinks he is entitled to the booby prize.

Call Again, Matthew.

Connersville News. Our good friend Matthew Williamson, one of Fayette county's best-known farmers, stopped at this office long enough, this tion of fine eating apples and to carry away fairs he the thanks of the entire force from the 'devil' down.

Cows Not to Blame.

Plymouth Independent. Eight cents a quart for milk is the price asked for milk in Ft. Wayne at the present time, or fourteen tickets for a dollar People are kicking and demanding cheaper milk. It isn't because the cows are giving less, but because help is costing more and dairymen say that the price had to be

Thin Pickings for Threshers.

Kokomo News The wife of a farmer is said to have had sister come from Chicago to make a visit recently. One day the threshers came and the guest insisted on doing the work alone and sent her sister away for rest. When the hungry threshers filed in to supper that night they found a sandwich tied with ribbon, one chicken croquette, one cheese ball the size of a marble and a button bouquet at each plate-nothing more. The men refused to come back for breakfast.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS

To prevent his cow from whisking her tail in his eyes as he milked her, a peasant near Strasburg tied a lump of metal to her tail. A few minutes later the armored tail hit him in the face, breaking his jaw and five of his teeth. He is now in the

Only three of the famous electoral com mission of 1877 survive, ex-Senator Edmunds, Senator Hoar and General Eppa Hunton of Virginia. Of the five Supreme Court justices on the board all are dead Justice Strong having been the last sur-

Brooklyn doctors are thinking of presenting to the Legislature a bill "to prohibit the display of vegetables and fresh fruits in front of the grocery and fruit stores." They declare this practice to be a menace to health, and to be the cause of much malaria, typhoid and gastro en-

Miss Georgette Lummis, known in church circles as "Sister Georgette," has recently deeded her beautiful country home Shandaken in the Catskills to Rev. W. N. Ackley, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Brooklyn, to be used as it now is for a girls unable to pay current prices for

A model theater will be a feature of th dramatic display at the world's fair. Chas. B. Dillingham, chief of the dramatic de partment, is the inventor. In this theater everything will be run by electricity. Waits between acts will be reduced to a minimum. There will be two stages, so that while one scene is being exhibited another may be arranged on the other stage.

John D. Rockefeller's taste for finance favorite games which enliven the home evenings of which he is so fond are of a sort requiring mathematical skill and quick thinking. As both Mr. and Mrs. Rockefeller are strongly opposed to money stakes the oil magnate often offers little prizes instead to such players as are clever enough to excel in these financial sports.

The, seven children, five daughters and two sons of Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., formerly of Indianapolis, editor in chief of the Missionary Review of the World, are engaged in mission work. One daughter in Japan, one among the Indians of Arizona, another in Calcutta, and two are city missionaries in New York and Philadelphia. One son is managing editor of the Review, another is about going to

Central America. John Brainard, of Auburn, N. Y., writes to a Boston paper to say that he heard once that the wooden nutmeg tradition arose from the mistake a New London grocer's clerk made who, in reaching under the counter for nutmegs to fill up his scales, accidentally got his hand into the hickory not barrel and put three or four handfuls of nuts in with the nutmegs, a mistake that was not discovered until the mixture reached the consignee in a distant city.

THE DRIFT OF POLITICS.

F. W. Collins, one of the assistants of the attorney general in the Department of Justice at Washington, who was here yesterday, is one of those who see the Republican vice presidential nomination hovering over Indiana.

"I have felt all along that the candidate for Vice President would come from Indiana," he said last evening at the Claypool, "and in the light of recent events I should not be surprised if Governor Durbin should prove to be the man. At first I thought that Senator Beveridge might be the nominee. Indiana's junior senator is a man of marked ability and he would be a tower of strength to the ticket, as he is so admirably qualified to carry the speaking end of the campaign. The President, of course, will not take an active part in the campaign and it would be hard to find a man who could come nearer taking the President's place in the aggressive campaigning than Senator Beveridge.'

xxx Mr. Collins, by the way, hails from Lincoln, Neb., where, in some ways, he was closely associated with W. J. Bryan. 1896, eight days before presidential lightning struck Bryan at the Chicago convention, Mr. Collins met the champion of free silver in joint debate under the auspices of an assembly held in a small town in

"Mr. Bryan was employed by the management of the assembly to hold up the '16 to 1 or bust' proposition, while I was engaged to argue for sound money," said Mr. Collins, in telling of the incident, "and

talk on some subject, I can't recall now just what. That night we rode back to Lincoln together and I remember that Mr. Bryan saved his Pullman fare, and so did I, as we took the day coach together. That was before he was in such demand as lecturer at two or three hundred per, and I was a time when I 'needed the money It was just eight days before the Chicago convention and I must say-that when we met on the platform of that as-sembly I did not have the slightest premonition that I was debating with the man who would be the next Democratic candidate for President and that he would win the nomi nation by his eloquent espousal of '16 to 1 If I had I might have felt somewhat shaky about attempting to defend sound money against such an exponent of free silver. don't know if Mr. Bryan at that time felt that the finger of destiny was pointing his way, and I have often wondered if he was as greatly surprised at the result of the

in Indiana, as he spent some time here in the campaign of 1900 stumping the State for the late President McKinley. Former State Senator Nathan L. Agnew of Valparaiso, was here yesterday on legal business. He said that he is paying little

attention to politics and that so far as he

knows there is nothing new in his part of

Mr. Collins is not altogether a stranger

the Tenth district. The members of the "old guard" are on the qui vive, for to-day W. J. Bryan comes to Indianapolis. Dr. L. N. Howard, president of the Indiana Silver Club, will marshal his committee of escort bright and early this morning, and the Nebraskan will be as warmly greeted as if this were his | railway disaster which occurred here last first appearance in the city for many moons. Some time during the day Dr. Howard hopes to get that long-sought-for interview with Mr. Bryan on the Democratic situation

in Indianapolis in which the latter will ad-

vise the "trooly loil" as to whether they

XXX

shall support the Keach-Holtzman ticket.

Democratic State Chairman W. O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, was here yesterday and last night, but he intimated that urgent business would call him away from the city early this morning, before Mr. Bryan arrives on the scene, and that he will not be able to attend the meeting of Jefferson League leaders at Zionsville this evening. He didn't seem extremely sorry, either, that his business engagements were

Senator O'Brien was here to attend the meeting of the World's Fair Commission. morning, to leave a most acceptable dona- and when he was asked about political afpersisted in talking about a vacation he had just enjoyed at a northern resort. "I got beautifully sunburned and had some mighty fine fishing—caught one pickerel that weighed six pounds," he said. Adam Heimberger, of New Albany, who is being boomed by some of his friends for the chairmanship of the Democratic State committee, to succeed Senator O'Brien, was also here yesterday, and when the senator was asked if he expected to have a fight for re-election as the head of the party organization he smiled and replied:

"I did not know that I was a candidate for re-election, but if you say so I'll take your word for it. The State chairmanship is such a nice, easy berth, however, that I am surprised that there are not at least a dozen candidates for it."

Ambrose E. Nowlin, of Lawrenceburg, internal revenue collector, was here yesterday and was one of the callers at Senator Fairbanks's office.

Attorney General C. W. Miller was in his office yesterday for the first time in several days. He has been spending his vacation in Michigan.

Lieutenant Governor Newton W. Gilbert, of Fort Wayne, the only one of the gubernatorial candidates who has not taken a vacation this summer, was here yesterday in attendance at the meeting of the World's | tion of Prefect of Police Lepine, who sum-Fair Commission. He says he hasn't been doing enough work to need a vacation, but as a matter of fact there is every indication that he is too busy "gum-shoeing" to take a lay-off. While the other candidates have been recreating-Taylor in Europe, Shideler at the seashore and Hanly at the Wisconsin lakes-the lieutenant governor has been circulating about over the State, getting in touch with his organization. He is not yet ready to make a formal announcement that he will be a candidate, however. "It's too early," he says. "Why the campaign won't be on for weeks yet.' x x x

Frank G. Gilmore, one of the leading merchants of Greencastle, and the secretary of the Republican organization in Putnam county, confirms the report that Ben F. Corwin, of that place, will be a candidate for nomination for reporter of the Supreme Court.

"Mr. Corwin has formally announced his candidacy through the Greencastle Banmountain vacation home for women and ner," said Mr. Gilmore while here yesterday, "and if Putnam county Republicans are not badly mistaken he will be very much in the race from now until the convention. His friends believe he has an excellent prospec of securing the nomination and they are going to give him the kind of support that counts. Of course it is far too early as yet to size up the race, but as the only candiand with his wide acquaintance over Indi-

ana, Mr. Corwin will certainly be hard to Mr. Gilmore says that up to the present time the Republicans of Greencastle have received no intimation that there will be opposition to Representative Holliday for the congressional nomination next year.

Judge John C. Chaney, of Sullivan, who has been in the city since Monday afternoon, found time last evening to talk politics at some length.

"Prospects of Republican success in the congressional fight in the Second district next year are excellent," he said, "if the Republicans in Lawrence county can get together after their little wrangle of last year. The Democrats are fighting among themselves now and will be more than ever divided by the time the real campaign is on, consequently the Republicans should make the most of the opportunity. Representative Miers's little swing around the district recently has done him no good. I believe, but on the contrary it has stirred up trouble for him in several of the counties. Mr. Miers belongs to the 'reorganizing' element of his party and he has had himself interviewed several times and said things that for his own interest he should have left unsaid. The Second district is a veritable stronghold of Bryan Democrats and the utterances of Mr. Miers have stirred up the opposition to him from that quarter that was manifested last year. He had a fight to secure the nomination last year and if I mistake not he will have a harder one next spring. Senator Davis may not be a candidate again, as he has another session to serve in the State Legislature, but he is a man of much influence among Second district Democrats and it is needless to say that he will throw all his influence against Mr. Miers. If a likely candidate appears Senator Davis will unite with him to defeat Mr. Miers. W. T. Douthitt, of Sullivan, is being mentioned as a probable candidate, but I do not know whether he will get in the race. Judge Chaney added a little to what he has said before in regard to his being candidate for the Republican congressional nomination. "I do not want the nomina tion unless I am assured that the Repub licans of the district will put up a united fight and there will be no recurrence of the Lawrence county split," he said. "Republicans of the First district, espe-

cially those of Evansville, are talking of little else than President Roosevelt's letter to Governor Durbin," said J. W. Cockrum. of Oakland City, last night at the Claypool. "Evansville people are particularly interested because that city was responsible for the affair out of which the Governor has attained such prominence, and while they regret the widespread notoriety their city is receiving, they are glad that the action of the Governor has been given such general commendation." Mr. Cockrum was asked about the candidacy of Samuel L. Calhoun for the con mination against Representa

"Calhoun may be a candidate," he said "but that will be the beginning and end of it. He will not be able to defeat 'Jim' Commission, armed and equipped with a railroad traveling commission and authority to walk into any postoffice unannounced.

The possibly the "bear" operation of two hours we had it hot and fast. In the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two hours we had it hot and fast. In the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two hours we had it hot and fast. In the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two hours we had it hot and fast. In the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two hours we had it hot and fast. In the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two hours we had it hot and fast. In the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two years after that. Hemenway is the evening Mr. Bryan delivered his lecture of two

WITH THE PASSING HOURS.

Eighty-Four Bodies Recovered and Other Dead in the Wreckage Will Make Total of a Hundred.

Chicago convention as some of the rest of | FIRE, ASPHYXIATION, COLLISION

ALL THESE PLAY THEIR PART IN THE TRACTION HORROR.

Heroic Efforts of Police, Guards and Firemen to Penetrate the Tunnel from Two Entrances.

PARIS, Aug. 11 .- Eighty-four bodies have been recovered and the death list probably will exceed one hundred in the underground

The accident, which occurred on Metropolitan Electric Railway, assumed the proportion of an awful catastrophe during the early hours to-day, when more than four score bodies of the burned and suffocated victims were removed from the subterranean passage. The work is being continued, and the indications are that the death list will exceed five score.

Forty-four bodies are lying at the morgue and forty are at the barracks of the municipal guards. Bodies yet in the wreckage, several of which are in sight, it is believed will bring the total up to 190 or more. The work of clearing the tunnel is actively progressing

The scenes at the mouth of the tunnel where the victims were brought forth were the chief of police for a speedy report of crowds of weeping men, women and children struggling forward in an effort to recognize their missing relatives and friends. Most of the victims are from the middle and working classes, as the trains were carrying them home from their work.

Although the accident occurred at 8 o'clock last evening the officials and firemen were unable, until early this morning, to descend into the tunnel, owing to the blinding clouds of smoke from the burning train. Frequent attempts were made by heroic volunteers, whom it was necessary to rescue half suffocated and to carry them away to the hospitals.

At ten minutes after 3 o'clock Sergeant Ahrens, wearing a respirator, succeeded in making the descent. He remained seven minutes and brought the first information to the effect that corpses were strewn al about the roadway of the tunnel. Then he collapsed and was taken to the hospital. Twenty minutes later firemen forced their way down through the tunnel station at Menilmonte, and returned soon afterward with seven bodies-two men, two young boys and three women. These persons had been groping through the smoke that filled the tunnel, seeking a way to escape, when they were overcome.

WORK OF RECOVERY. The work of bringing up bodies went on steadily after that under the personal direcmoned a large reserve force to hold back the surging crowd, including the relatives of the victims.

Long lines of ambulances were brought into requisition and the bodies were carried to the morgue and the near-by military barracks. After daylight the crowds at the entrance of the tunnel increased to immense proportions, obliging the police to form a solid cordon, through which were admitted only those seeking to identify their relatives among the victims. The failure of many men, women and children to return home during the night gave many the first intimation of the catastrophe. Fathers and mothers came hurrying to the mouths of the tunnel to try to find the absent ones.

great number of bodies massed near the ticket office of the station, where many evidently had been overcome while seeking and motors and the three underground columns of smoke and had sought to run | and that it is unnecessary to change the back up the stone stairway leading to the street. A struggle had ensued and some escaped, but the others had been trampled on. One woman had fled within the ticket office, where her body was found. The tick-

et seller herself escaped. At the station of Les Charonnes the same scenes of death and despair had been enacted. The accident occurred midway between the stations of Menilmonte and Les Charonnes, so that the work of salvage proceeded from both ends of the tunnel In addition to the blinding smoke the tunnel belched forth a terrific heat, as one of the trains was slowly burning within. The firemen succeeded in throwing several streams of water in the direction of the wreck, while some firemen and military engineers at great hazard pushed on inside and soon afterwards three more. The latter were laborers who had almost succeeded in reaching the exit when they were overcome and suffocated.

Further on the firemen stumbled upon terrible mass of bodies. These were the passengers of the burned train. eaped from the coaches when the fire broke out and groping through the suffocating clouds of smoke, sought the exit at Les Charonnes station. But the tunnel makes a sharp turn near the scene of the disaster, and at the angle the entire mass of humanity apparently became tightly wedged. The panic which took place at this point within this dark subterranean passage must

have been terrible. The corpses from this death angle swelled he death list until 6:30 a. m. The prefect | the facts and circumstances of how the enplaced the list already recovered at fortyfive, while the steady line of firemen bringing up bodies continued. M. Leppine summoned a large force of doctors and municipal officials who superintended the removal of the bodies. The number of corpses brought up from the angle where the mass was wedged was so large that four to eight bodies were placed in each ambulance. Many of the victims had handkerchiefs stuffed in their mouths, the victims evidently having tried to keep out the asphyxlating smoke. The faces of the dead were red and congested. Some of the women held their children tightly in their arms. FEW WERE WELL-TO-DO.

As the firemen brought out the bodies agonizing cries went up from women and children who recognized their dead husbands and fathers. The clothing of the victims indicated that they were almost entirely second-class passengers. There were several first-class coaches in the train, and it is believed that their occupants were also among the victims. The body of one of the women was handsomely dressed, while two among the male victims were evidently persons of importance.

About 7 a. m. the bodies of ten women were brought out in a bunch. They evidently had been together in the female compartment and had sought to escape in company, when they were overcome. The bodies of two little girls and three infants were found with them, clinging to their mothers.

Many poor people claim the bodies of their children and relatives and tried to take them home, but the police gently but magnitude of the catastrophe might be determined. At the Hotel De Ville the president of the municipal council unced that the city of Paris would bear the entire expense of the funerals of the

The causes of the accident are engaging the attention of the officials. Several versions of the disaster are given, but the main accounts which have been received Train No. 43, which caused the accident.

ame from Porte Dauphine at the entrance o the Boise de Boulogne, in the west part of Paris, and passing under the Place de l'Etoile, circled the northerly quarter of the city. In this northern quarter-a manufacturing section—the train picked up num-bers of workmen, who, after their day's

properly and the train walted at the station of Les Charonnes until the arrival of a second train, which pushed the cripoled train forward, making a total of six-

After proceeding about 200 yards toward Menilmonte station, the damaged dynamo set fire to the engine of the first train. The PARIS DISASTER GROWS WORSE fire burned fiercely, raising quantities of smoke. Simultaneously the electric lights on the trains went out, leaving the passengers in darkness, except for the light of the burning engine far ahead. This impeded the progress of the trains toward Manil-The terror - stricken passengers got out and tried to grope their way back. The power of electrical current, which continued in the rails, is believed to have stunned or killed many. A number of the passengers managed to reach Les Charonnes station, but the main body of the passengers was overcome by the heat and smoke.

A terrible panic occurred among them behind and the horror of the situation was increased by a third train crashing into the fiery mass and adding another crowd of panic-stricken passengers to those seeking an outlet. HEROIC INCIDENTS. .

One of the employes of the road nearly lost his life in seeking to make his way through the smoke to aid the victims and is now in the hospital. Several soldiers and firemen risked their lives in attempting to

A number of heroic incidents occurred.

succor the passengers. Prefect Lepine himself took his life in his hands by entering the tunnel and proceeding a considerable distance in until the smoke drove him back.

The catastrophe has caused intense excitement throughout the city, even the Humbert trial being forgotten in the widespread feeling of horror and grief. At noon Col. Meaux St. Marc, on behalf of President Loubet, visited the morgue, and Premier Combes went to the scene of the disaster. M. Hurteaux, procureur of the repubic, and Judge Jolliet, of the Seine tribunal, proceeded to Les Charonnes station to open a judicial investigation into the

The names and occupations of the victims give pathetic evidence of their humble condition. The names are characteristic of the French working classes and decupations are given as painter, mason, plumber, tailor, seamstress, locksmith, etc. Outside the workmen, about every third name is that of a woman. Pitiful scenes were enacted at the morgue throughout the day as the relatives gathered, seeking to identify the bodies, which were ranged in long lines on white marble slabs. The clothing of many of the victims is torn, showing the fierceness of the struggle. Premier Combes descended into the tun-

nel and made a long inspection. He asked the causes of the disaster and a list victims, and announced his intention of proposing at a council of ministers measures for the relief of the poor families of the victims. The flag over the Hotel De Ville was lowered to half mast as a sign of the city's mourning.

M. Bienvenu, the chief engineer of the Metropolitan Railroad, says from the technical point of view every precaution to avoid danger had been taken. He declares that many of the plans suggested for the

ventilation or inundation of the tunnel were after thoughts. The chief misfortune was that the employes did not organize rapidly enough to permit passengers being quickly drawn out. A force of mounted guards is at the mouths of the tunnel. The firemen have gathered a large collection of torn clothing. attered hats, twisted umbrellas and bloodstained handkerchiefs, showing how des-

At the American consulate it was learned that no Americans were in the disaster, The prefecture of police confirm this. President Loubet has telegraphed to the resident of the municipal council saying e shares the profound grief into which the city has been plunged. Fire broke out this evening in one of the

perate was the underground struggle.

but only two women were slightly injured.

trains of the Metropolitan electric road at

Ternes station. There was quite a panic,

London Also Is Anxious. LONDON, Aug. 12.-King Edward, through the British embassy at Paris, has sent a message of sympathy to the French government on account of the Metropolitan Railway disaster.

The catastrophe has produced the deepest impression here and intense anxiety exists concerning the safety of the London inderground roads. Interviews with the nanagers of the different lines, published in the morning papers, are reassuring, however, all describing the precautions adopted against fire.

Berlin Road Inspected.

BERLIN, Aug. 11.-The tunnel disaster on the Paris Metropolitan Railroad has caused the management of Berlin's new electric road, which is partly underground. At the second descent the firemen found a to make a speedy investigation into whether a similar accident was possible here. Experts after carefully examining the cars tickets. They had been surprised by the stations concluded that no danger exists

construction of the cars.

INDIANA ROADS LEAD TO

ROCHESTER FOR PYTHIANS.

Col. John Warner, Eighth Regiment,

Is in Charge-An Address to Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

ROCHESTER, Ind., Aug. 11.-The encampment of the Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias is rapidly forming and the brethren are coming in from all quarters with sword and plume. At 5:30 o'clock Colonel Biccard turned the camp over to Col. John Warner, commander of the Eighth Regiment U. R. K. P. In his talk the colonel said the tendering of a camp is something new for him. He recalled campment was decided on, how diligently the committee, consisting of Colonel Woll of Logansport; Major Graves, of Kokomo. and himself worked for the success of the encampment and could not find words to fittingly praise the citizens' committee and the citizens for the great interest they have taken, not only in their individual efforts but financial aid. He complained in very strong terms of the military conduct of some companies, in their indifference and laxity in promptly answering communications received from Colonel Warner and himself. In conclusion he said:

"And now, Colonel Warner, in behalf of the camp of the Eighth Regiment and in behalf of the citizens of Rochester, I take pleasure in turning over to you and to your command, this camp which the committee has taken the pleasure to name 'Camp Jones,' in honor of the brigade general, who has so diligently worked for the success of this encampment and who will attend this encampment with his staff. hope that this assemblage will be for the betterment of each company, each regiment, the brigade and the Uniformed Rank n general. Success to you and your en-

There were present at the time of the

ceremony Brigadier General Jones, Colonel tobert Kinzie, assistant adjutant general; Captain Wallace, regimental quartermaster; Clyde Sarters, regimental comissary: Major M. M. Bitters, Lieutenant Colonel Zimmerman and Colonel Merrill E. Wilson, brigade mustering officer. After the ceremony of lendering the camp, the flag was lowered and the sunset gun fired. Colonel Warner immediately took charge of Camp Jones. Colonel Warner is sixty-three years of age and has lived in and near Lafayette since 1849. He served as first sergeant in Company A. Seventeenth Indiana Cavalry. He the morgue and barracks in order that the is a charter member of Lafayette Company No. 1. U. R. K. P.; was adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, major First Batallion Eighth Regiment, and was elected colone March 26, 1903. He is also P. G. of Lafayette Lodge, No. 15, I. O. O. F., and P. C. Lafayette Lodge, No. 51, K. P., Wabash Encampment, No. 6, I. O. O. F.; honorary member of Canton, No. 18, P. M., I. O. O. ., and past commander of John A. Logan Post, No. 3, Indiana department, G. A. R. Following are the orders for the day: First trumpet call, 5:30 a. m.; reveille morning gun and raising of colors, 6 a. m.; roll call sembly, 6:15 a. m.; mess call, breakfast, :30 a. m.; sick call, 7 a. m.; company drill, 7:30 a. m.; adjutant call, batallion formation, 8:15 a. m.; adjutant call, regimental formation, 9 a. m.; recall. 5:45 a. m.; Knights Loyal Guard call, morning report.